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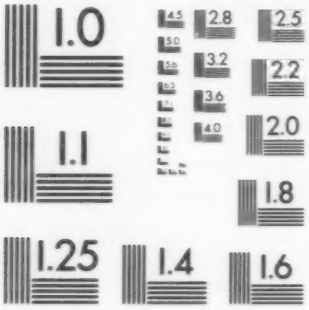

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Halifax Metro Area Fact Book

Nova Scotia

Department of
Economic Development

Honourable Thomas J. McInnis, Minister

Halifax Metro Area Fact Book

Eighth Edition

Publication Date: September, 1991

Nova Scotia

Department of Economic Development

Statistics Branch
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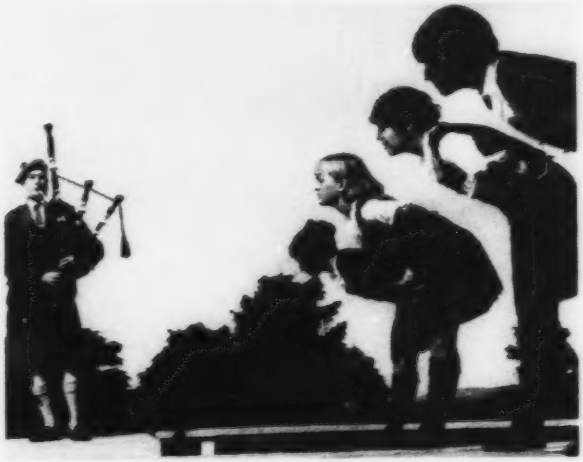
Foreword

This is the eighth edition of the Halifax Metro Area Fact Book. Its size, format and content were designed to provide a handy reference book of statistical information on the Halifax Metropolitan Area.

The 1986 Census definition of the boundaries for the Metro Area have been used whenever possible throughout the publication. Statistics Canada and other reliable sources have generally been used, although in some instances projections and estimates have been made in order to present more timely information.

Halifax Public Gardens

Peaceful Cove



Highland Dancers

Did You Know That . . .

The Halifax Metro Area

Stretches from Hubbards on the West to Musquodoboit Harbour on the East, and Hants and Colchester Counties on the North and covers about 2,500 square kilometers.

Has a population of approximately 310,000.

Labour force is approximately 174,000.

Average family income is estimated at $50,776 for 1989.

Shipments of goods from manufacturing plants were valued at almost $2.0 billions in 1986.

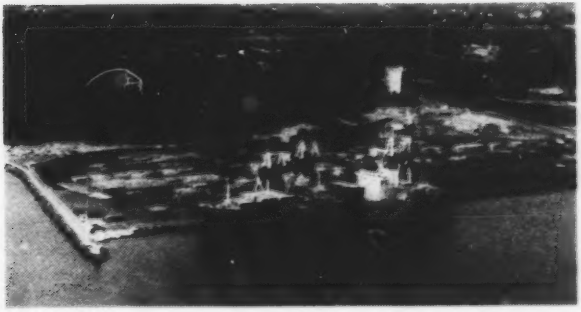
Building permits totalled over $1.2 billions for the last three years.

Accounts for over 41 per cent of retail trade in the province, with sales of $8,700 per capita.

Handled 1.73 million enplaning and deplaning passengers at its International Airport in 1987.

Had water cargo movements of 17.3 million metric tonnes in 1990.

Has approximately 4,100 hotel and motel rooms to serve convention and tourist business.



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Location and Climate

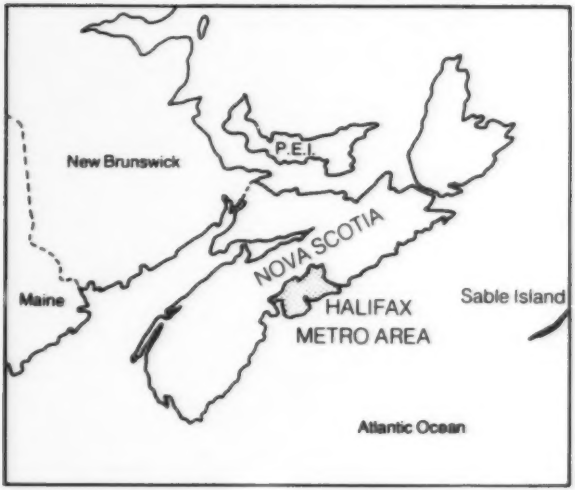
The Halifax Metropolitan Area is located on the north-eastern Atlantic seaboard of Canada, on the south coast of the province of Nova Scotia. The focus of the populated area is Halifax Harbour, a deep sheltered inlet penetrating nine kilometers inland from the Atlantic coast.

The Census Metropolitan Area comprises the two cities of Halifax and Dartmouth, the Town of Bedford, and the entire western half of Halifax County, from Hubbards to Musquodoboit Harbour, making a total land area of almost 2,500 square kilometers.

The City of Halifax (79.2 sq. km.) occupies a boot-shaped peninsula on the western side of Halifax Harbour and also contains the suburban areas of Armdale and Fairview to the west; Rockingham and Prince's Lodge to the north; and Spryfield, Boulderwood and Purcell's Cove to the south.

Map 1

Location of Halifax Metropolitan Area



Map 2

Halifax Census Metropolitan Area

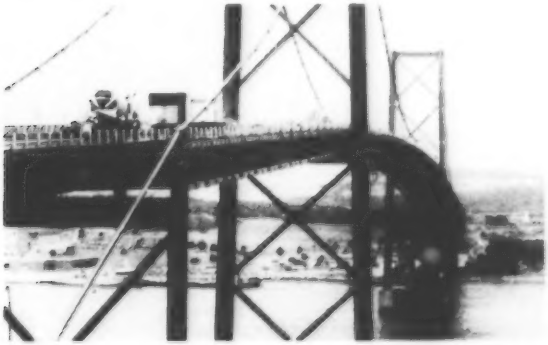
The western shores of Bedford Basin and the whole of the Northwest Arm of Halifax Harbour are included within the city limits.

The City of Dartmouth (58.6 sq. km.) is situated on the eastern shore of Halifax Harbour, taking in the suburban areas of Tufts Cove, Shannon Park and Burnside to the north; Port Wallis, Westphal and Woodlawn to the east; and Woodside to the south. There are 20 lakes within the city boundaries.

Bedford, on the north shore of Bedford Basin covers 39.8 sq. km. and was incorporated as a town in 1980. Other suburban areas within the Municipality of the County of Halifax include Sackville, Fall River, Waverley and Windsor Junction to the north; Cole Harbour, Eastern Passage and Porter's Lake to the east; and Terence Bay, Tantallon, Hammonds Plains and Hubbards to the west.

Halifax and Dartmouth are linked across the harbour by two highway bridges and two passenger ferry routes.

The metro area experiences an average annual mean temperature of 7°C, with an average annual range from a high of 22°C in July-August to a low of -9°C in February. Average annual rainfall totals 120 cm. and average annual snowfall totals 205 cm. The ocean temperature along the coast remains high enough throughout the winter to keep Halifax Harbour free from ice.



A. Murray MacKay Bridge

Population

The Halifax Metropolitan Area had a population of 295,990 according to the 1986 Census of Canada, an increase of 18,263, or 6.6 per cent, from the 1981 Census figure. Halifax City population stood at 113,577 in 1986, while Dartmouth's population was 65,243. The suburban areas of Sackville and Cole Harbour have been the major centres of housing construction and population growth in the past decade. The smaller size of households (due to lower birth rates and hence less children per family) has resulted in a decreasing population within the City of Halifax, particularly in the peninsula portion.

Growth of the Metro Area was more pronounced in the latest intercensal period between 1981 and 1986 than in the previous five year period when the growth rate was only 3.6 per cent. At mid 1990 the total population was estimated at 310,000 and the growth rate is approximately one per cent per annum.

Table 1

Population, Halifax Metropolitan Area[1]
1971-1986

	1971	1976	1981	1986
Halifax City	122,035	117,882	114,594	113,577
Dartmouth City	64,770	65,341	62,333	65,243
Town of Bedford	4,759[2]	4,977	6,777	8,010
Subdivision A-				
St. Margarets Bay Area	6,300	7,304	8,058	9,028
Subdivision B-				
Peggy's Cove, Sambro	10,969	11,929	11,984	13,220
Subdivision C-				
Sackville, Windsor Jct.	16,846	29,467	33,581	38,503
Subdivision D-				
Herring Cove,				
Cole Harbour, Eastern				
Passage, Port Wallace	14,710	18,264	25,996	32,254
Subdivision E-				
Porter's Lake Area	10,675	13,318	14,402	16,148
Total – Metro Area	250,581	267,991	277,727	295,990

[1] All data for boundaries as defined by the 1986 Census of Canada.

[2] Approximate.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

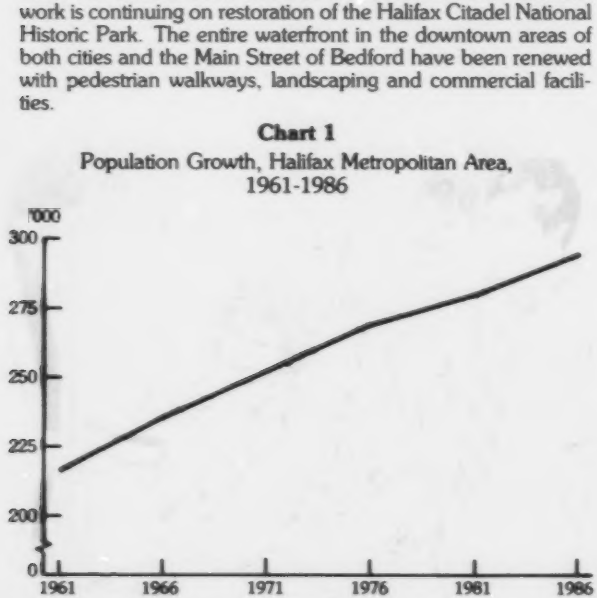
The area represents the largest urban concentration in Atlantic Canada and functions as a regional headquarters for many financial and government institutions. Halifax is the provincial capital city. It was founded in 1749 by Colonel Edward Cornwallis as a strong British fortress to counter the French at Louisbourg. The city was incorporated in 1841. Dartmouth was first settled in 1750, incorporated as a town in 1873, and became the province's second largest city in 1961.

The two cities have a picturesque setting, covering hillsides rising from the harbour, the Northwest Arm and the Bedford Basin. Many buildings in the core areas of the two cities are historic in nature and have been restored to contrast with new office, hotel and shopping complexes.

A major restoration of the Privateers' Wharf area of downtown Halifax has been declared a National Historic site and work is continuing on restoration of the Halifax Citadel National Historic Park. The entire waterfront in the downtown areas of both cities and the Main Street of Bedford have been renewed with pedestrian walkways, landscaping and commercial facilities.

Chart 1

Population Growth, Halifax Metropolitan Area, 1961-1986



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Declining birth rates have been evidenced in the Metro Area, as in other parts of the country, resulting in decreasing numbers of children in the younger age groups. The post-war baby boom, on the other hand, resulted in an increasing proportion of the population in the 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 age groups. Because of the area's role as a defence centre, and the site of numerous institutions of higher learning, the proportion of the population between 18 and 25 years of age has always been higher than in most other metro areas in Canada. Extended life expectancy has increased the proportion of the population which is over 65 years of age. This trend is expected to continue through the remainder of the century.

Table 2
Population by Age Groups
Halifax Metropolitan Area
1971-1991

	Percentage Distribution			Number
Age Groups	1971	1981	1991	1991
0-4	8.9	7.1	7.3	22,285
5-9	10.5	7.4	6.7	20,669
10-14	10.0	7.8	6.2	19,316
15-19	9.6	9.7	6.6	20,359
20-24	11.1	11.0	7.9	24,524
25-34	14.7	19.4	21.0	65,184
35-44	11.3	12.4	16.3	50,636
45-54	10.1	9.4	10.5	32,718
55-64	7.4	7.9	7.7	23,962
65-69	2.3	2.9	3.2	10,079
70+	4.1	5.0	6.6	20,543
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	310,273

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.
1991 – Projection by The DPA Group Inc. – May 1989.

The Metro area has not attracted significant levels of immigration in the twentieth century and thus the racial origins of the majority of the population can generally be traced to the groups which were the earliest settlers. The British Isles, either

alone or in combination with other groups, is the origin of over eighty-three per cent of the population while French, or French in combination with other groups, is the ethnic origin of almost 16 per cent of provincial residents. In 1981 38.3 per cent of the population belonged to the Roman Catholic denomination; followed by Anglican, 20.7 per cent; and United Church, 18.6 per cent.

Table 3
Population by Ethnic Groups
Halifax Metropolitan Area, 1986

	1986	
Ethnic Group	Total	%
Single Origin		
British	132,080	45.1
French	15,220	5.2
Dutch	2,495	0.9
German	5,180	1.8
Italian	1,050	0.4
Jewish	1,200	0.4
Lebanese	1,590	0.5
South Asian	1,375	0.5
Black	5,010	1.7
Aboriginal People	595	0.2
Other	7,085	2.4
	172,880	59.0
Multiple Origins		
British only	42,180	14.4
British & French	28,255	9.6
British & Other	32,585	11.1
French & Other	2,890	1.0
British, French & Other	10,505	3.6
Black & Other	2,710	0.9
Aboriginal People & Other	3,435	1.2
Other Multiple Origins	3,755	1.3
	120,180	41.0
Total Population	293,065	100%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

As the area houses Atlantic Canadian headquarters for many financial institutions and federal government departments, there are frequent transfers into and out of the region. Despite this, and the area's role as a major defence centre, 51 per cent of metro residents, 5 years of age and over, did not move from their homes between 1981 and 1986 and a further 25.9 per cent moved only within the same municipality in this time frame. There are, thus, factors of permanence as well as change in the overall population.

Northwest Arm Area

Chart 2

Population by Religious Denominations, Halifax Metropolitan Area, 1981

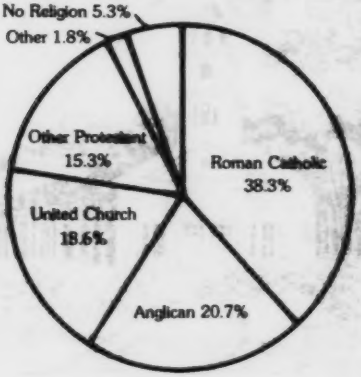
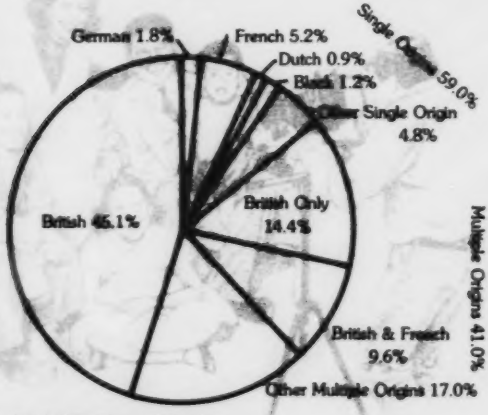


Chart 3

Population by Ethnic Groups, Halifax Metropolitan Area, 1986



Source: *1981 & 1986 Census of Canada*

Labour Force

The Halifax Metro Area civilian labour force in 1990 approximated 174,000, of which 161,000 were employed. Of the population over 15 years of age, 72.0 per cent was in the labour force. These figures do not include about 8,000 members of the Canadian Armed Forces which are not included in the Labour Force Survey by Statistics Canada.

Table 4
Population 15 Years and Over
Showing Labour Force Activity
Halifax Metropolitan Area
1988-1990

	1988	1989	1990
Population 15 years and Over	234,000	238,000	242,000
Labour force	163,000	168,000	174,000
Participation Rate[1]	69.9%	70.4%	72.0%
Employed	151,000	156,000	161,000
Unemployed	13,000	12,000	14,000
Unemployment Rate	7.8%	6.9%	7.9%

[1]-Labour force as a percent of the population 15 years and over.

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 71-001.

In Port, C.F.B. Halifax

Table 5
Unemployment and Participation Rates
Selected Metropolitan Areas
1988-1990

	Unemployment Rate			Participation Rate[1]		
	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
Halifax	7.8	6.9	7.9	69.9	70.4	72.0
Quebec	8.4	6.5	7.2	63.1	64.1	66.8
Montreal	9.3	9.2	10.1	65.9	66.1	66.2
Ottawa-Hull	5.0	6.0	5.9	73.4	72.1	72.0
Toronto	3.7	4.0	5.3	71.6	72.3	71.7
Hamilton	5.7	5.1	6.3	70.2	70.4	71.2
Winnipeg	8.2	7.9	7.8	68.0	68.4	68.5
Calgary	8.1	7.1	7.2	74.8	74.7	73.8
Edmonton	9.2	8.4	7.9	72.5	72.4	71.4
Vancouver	9.4	7.4	7.1	67.4	68.3	68.0

[1] Labour force as a percent of the population 15 years and over.

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 71-001.

The labour force participation rate is amongst the highest for Canadian metropolitan areas and the unemployment rate is on a par with most major centers, except those in southern Ontario.

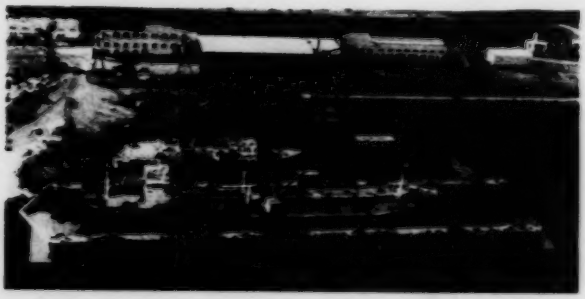
The community, business and personal services sector is the largest employer in the Metro Area. This widely defined sector includes education, health and welfare, amusement and recreation, business management services, personal services and accommodation and food services. Trade, both retail and wholesale, is the second largest employment sector, due to the importance of the Metro Area as the main shopping area, not only for the province, but for the Atlantic region. Next in importance is public administration and defence, a consequence of the historical position of Halifax as capital of the province and the location of Maritime Command headquarters and the largest defence establishment on Canada's east coast. Including members of the Canadian Armed Forces, Halifax has the fourth highest concentration of federal government employment of metro centres in the country, numbering 19,500 general government employees in September 1990.

Other major employment is provided by the transportation, communication and other utilities sector, and by manufacturing establishments. Most banks, finance companies and insurance companies have their regional headquarters in Halifax.

Table 6
Experienced Labour Force by Industry
Halifax Metropolitan Area
1981 and 1986

	% of Total		Total Number
	1981	1986	1986
Primary Industries	1.4	1.4	2,235
Manufacturing Industries	7.7	6.7	10,915
Construction Industry	5.1	6.3	10,210
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	8.6	8.7	14,205
Trade	17.4	17.6	28,815
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	6.6	11.0	18,000
Community, Business & Personal Services	33.5	29.5	48,145
Public Administration and Defence	18.4	16.9	27,620
Unspecified	1.3	1.9	3,065
Total Experienced Labour Force	100.0	100.0	163,205

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.



Panamax Drydock

By occupation, the largest numbers in the labour force are in the clerical, service and sales groups, followed by managerial, medicine and health and construction trades. The most significant growth between 1981 and 1986 was in managerial, administrative and related occupations.

Table 7
Experienced Labour Force by Occupation
Halifax Metropolitan Area
1981 and 1986

	% of Total		Total Number
	1981	1986	1986
Managerial, Administrative and related	7.8	10.6	17,370
Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics	3.9	4.0	6,465
Social Sciences and Related Fields	1.8	1.9	3,150
Religion	0.2	0.2	395
Teaching and Related	4.5	4.6	7,470
Medicine and Health	6.1	6.2	10,030
Artistic,Literary, Recreational and Related	1.5	1.7	2,770
Clerical and Related	21.1	20.3	33,215
Sales	10.6	9.6	15,715
Service	17.4	17.6	28,720
Primary Occupations	1.4	1.2	1,895
Processing	1.4	1.2	1,935
Machining and Related	1.0	1.0	1,660
Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing	4.8	4.4	7,175
Construction Trades	5.2	5.7	9,365
Transport Equipment Operating	3.7	3.6	5,850
Materials Handling and Related	1.9	1.7	2,785
Other Crafts and Equipment Operating	1.2	1.1	1,770
Not Elsewhere Classified	1.5	1.5	2,415
Not Stated	2.8	1.9	3,065
Total Experienced Labour Force	100.0	100.0	163,205

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

Incomes

Average family income for the Halifax Metropolitan Area in 1989 was estimated at $50,776, an increase of 5.6 per cent within a four year period. Approximately 26 per cent of families in 1989 had incomes in excess of $70,000, 18 per cent were between $50,000 and $70,000, 31 per cent were between $25,000 and $50,000 and 25% were under $25,000. In 1989, the Halifax Metro Area ranked 8th in average family incomes, out of 16 major metro areas surveyed by Statistics Canada.

Revenue Canada Taxation statistics show that, for the year 1988 the average income of all filers was $23,670 in Halifax City, $30,560 in Bedford and $22,165 in Dartmouth.

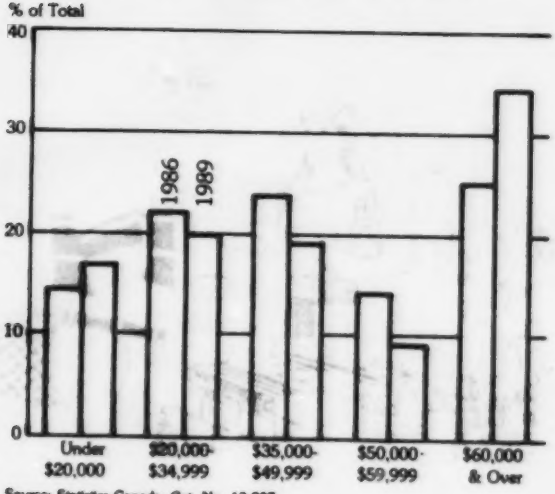
Table 8

Distribution of Families by Income Group
Halifax Metropolitan Area
1986 - 1989

Family Income Group	1986 %	1987 %	1988 %	1989 %
Under $10,000	3.9	4.6	2.2	2.8
$10,000-14,999	4.8	3.5	5.0	6.6
15,000-19,999	5.6	6.8	6.2	7.5
20,000-24,999	5.3	8.1	7.0	8.3
25,000-29,999	7.6	5.4	8.0	5.8
30,000-34,999	9.5	10.4	7.0	6.0
35,000-39,999	9.3	8.9	10.1	7.0
40,000-49,999	14.7	17.7	18.9	12.2
50,000-59,999	14.2	11.6	14.4	9.2
60,000-69,999	8.5	7.9	7.7	8.6
70,000-74,999	4.4	2.4	3.0	4.0
Over 75,000	12.2	12.6	10.4	21.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Family Income	$48,059	$45,258	$45,820	$50,776
Median Family Income	$42,808	$41,428	$42,480	$44,531

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 13-207.

Chart 4
Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Group,
Halifax Metropolitan Area, 1986 & 1989



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 13-207

Table 9
Average Family Incomes
Selected Metropolitan Areas
1989

St. John's $44,111	Ottawa $63,666	Winnipeg $49,736
Halifax 50,776	Toronto 66,543	Calgary .. 54,257
Saint John 49,214	Hamilton-Burlington 56,732	Edmonton 50,081
Quebec .. 45,488	London 54,063	Vancouver 53,587
Montreal . 49,793	Kitchener-Waterloo 54,270	Victoria ... 44,275

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 13-207.

Office Buildings, Halifax Waterfront

Table 10
1988 Income Taxation Data
Halifax County Areas

	Halifax City	Dartmouth City	Total Halifax County
All Taxation Returns			
Number	82,690	59,940	214,250
Wages & Salaries Reported ($'000)	1,281,898	1,032,154	3,542,082
Total Income Reported ($'000)	1,957,228	1,328,595	4,856,198
% of Returns by Income Class			
Under $10,000	29.9	30.9	30.6
$10,000-20,000	26.2	23.3	24.3
20,000-30,000	19.0	18.1	18.8
30,000-40,000	11.4	13.5	12.8
40,000-50,000	5.8	7.3	6.7
50,000+	7.7	6.8	6.7

Source: Revenue Canada Taxation, Taxation Statistics, 1990 Edition

Table 11
1988 Income Taxation Data
Selected Canadian Cities
All Taxation Returns

City	Number of Returns	Average Income ($)	Total Income ($'000)	Total Income Tax Payable ($'000)
St. John's	65,280	20,881	1,363,062	257,099
Halifax	82,690	23,669	1,957,228	367,401
Dartmouth	59,940	22,166	1,328,595	244,726
Moncton	46,440	19,756	917,554	158,617
Fredericton	43,930	21,618	949,646	171,689
Saint John	55,130	19,323	1,065,340	184,587
Quebec	118,950	18,996	2,259,446	244,263
Montreal	746,090	19,540	14,578,513	1,622,964
Ottawa	236,810	27,251	6,453,214	1,260,778
Toronto	750,990	28,181	21,163,576	4,464,572
Winnipeg	451,170	20,785	9,377,633	1,758,099
Edmonton	392,490	22,891	8,984,704	1,638,406
Vancouver	334,280	25,054	8,374,989	1,610,297

Source: Revenue Canada Taxation, Taxation Statistics, 1990 Edition.

Lakeside Industrial Park

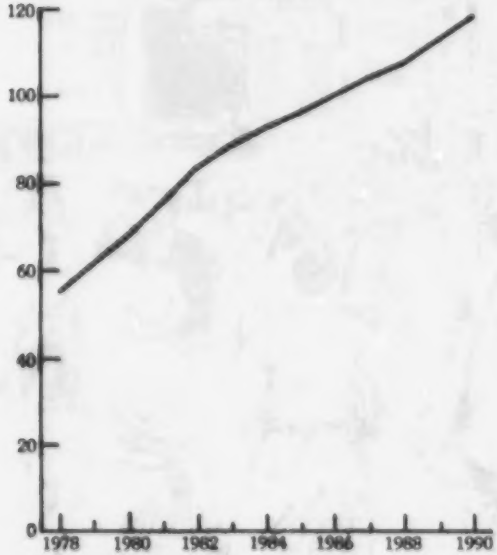
Prices

Retail prices, on average, in the Metro Area tend to be at the same level as most Canadian cities. At September 1990, food, transportation and health and personal care costs were below the combined city average while tobacco and alcohol, household operation and recreation, reading and education costs were above the average.

The increases in the consumer price index for the Halifax area have been less than those at the Canadian level over the past nineteen years. The basket of consumer goods which cost $100. in 1981 and $132. in 1986 had risen to $165. by July 1990. The equivalent figure for Canada was $168.

Chart 5

Consumer Price Index — All Items, Halifax, 1978-1990
(1986=100.0)

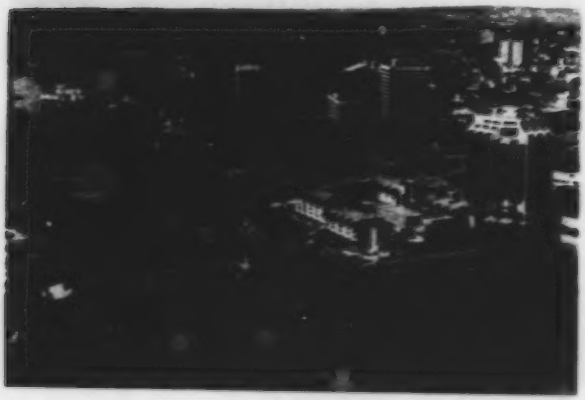


Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 62-010

Table 12
Inter-City Retail Price Differentials
September 1990
(Combined City Average = 100)

Item	Halifax	Saint John	Montreal	Toronto	Winnipeg	Edmonton	Vancouver
Food for home consumption	97	98	99	103	95	103	102
Household operation	102	100	97	104	101	95	102
Transportation	94	95	102	106	92	91	98
Health & personal care	97	92	96	109	92	100	97
Recreation reading & education	106	106	98	105	94	95	102
Tobacco & alcohol	109	108	100	100	101	95	101

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 62-010



Historic Properties and Scotia Square

Natural Resources

Agriculture is not a very significant activity within the Halifax Metropolitan Area, although the related functions of produce marketing and food processing are of importance to the area's economy, due to its large consumer market and distribution facilities.

In 1986 there were 155 farms in Halifax County, 86 of which had sales in excess of $10,000 in 1985. Farmland is concentrated primarily in the eastern portion of the Metro Area. Generally rocky soils preclude commercial farming in most other areas.

Fishing is an important livelihood and income supplement in the coastal areas outside the two cities and the head offices of National Sea Products and Clearwater Fine Foods are located in Halifax. Smaller processing plants are located at East Jeddore, Hacketts Cove, Hubbards, and Tangier. Fish landings for the entire county in 1990 were 21,966 metric tonnes, valued at $27.4 millions. This represented 4.5 per cent of provincial landings by weight and 6.2 per cent by value. Eleven hundred county residents were registered fishermen in 1990, although only 588 of these were engaged full time in the fishery.

Forestry activity in the area is limited to pulpwood cutting and sawmilling operations. There are sixteen sawmills within Halifax County which produced approximately 24 million f.b.m. of lumber in 1989, about 10.7 per cent of the provincial total.

Table 13
Fisheries Statistics, Halifax County
1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Value of Landings ($'000)	20,872	25,759	16,576	25,319	27,424
Quantity of Landings (Metric tonnes)	16,703	16,741	12,386	19,722	21,966
Number of fishermen	1,095	1,261	1,229	1,187	1,100
Number of vessels	792	727	722	677	630

Source: Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

National Gypsum operates the largest gypsum quarry in the province at East Milford and transports the product by unit train to Wright's Cove in Dartmouth where it is shipped to Canadian and United States markets. The mine employs 116 and produces approximately 3 million tonnes annually. Fundy Gypsum are also exploring the development of a mine in the East Milford area.

Rock quarrying operations are located in several sites within Halifax County. This is provided primarily for the local construction and highways sectors.

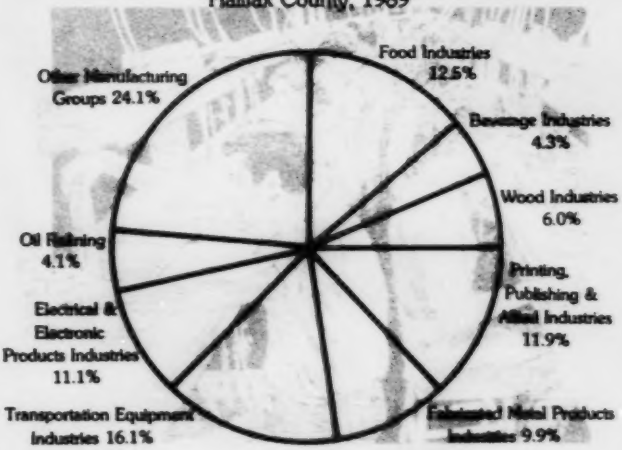
Gay's River Mining Operation

Manufacturing

The Halifax Metropolitan Area is an important distribution and manufacturing centre for goods consumed in the Atlantic region and, in some instances, throughout Canada and abroad. The port facilities, with shipping connections to most of the industrialized areas of the world, make the area an attractive one for the manufacture of many diverse products.

Shipments of manufactured goods had a value of $2.0 billions in 1986 compared to $1.2 billions in 1980. The wide range of industries located in the Metro Area includes ship building and repair, electronic equipment, confectionery, oil refining, publishing and printing, automobile assembly, dairies and bakeries, etc.

Chart 6
Manufacturing Employment by Industry Group, Halifax County, 1989


Food Industries 12.5%
Beverage Industries 4.3%
Wood Industries 6.0%
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries 11.9%
Fabricated Metal Products Industries 9.9%
Transportation Equipment Industries 16.1%
Electrical & Electronic Products Industries 11.1%
Oil Refining 4.1%
Other Manufacturing Groups 24.1%

Source: *Nova Scotia Directory of Manufacturers, 1990-91*

Table 14
Principal Statistics For
Manufacturing Industry Groups
Halifax Metropolitan Area
1986

Industry Group	Number of Establ.	Total Empl.	Wages & Salaries ($'000)	Val. of Shpmts & Other Rev. ($'000)	Val. Added-Total Actvty ($'000)
Food Industries	16	1,143	25,418	162,797	61,800
Wood Industries	16	259	4,796	18,884	8,885
Furniture & Fixtures	7	128	2,476	8,971	3,716
Printing, Publishing & Allied	56	1,108	26,916	80,495	54,345
Fabricated Metal Products	34	541	12,688	61,126	19,173
Transportation Equipment	12	1,400	38,552	204,480	48,331
Electrical & Electronic Products	11	683	13,443	39,724	20,450
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	8	131	3,166	19,392	7,018
Chemical & Chemical Products	6	44	1,696	16,494	4,662
Other Major Groups[1]	64	2,084	62,787	1,377,416	345,090
Total-All Industries	230	7,521	191,938	1,989,779	573,470

[1]-Include oil refining, transportation industries, textile industries, non-metallic mineral products, food industries, printing & publishing, etc.
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 31-209.

Dartmouth Shipyards

Table 15
Principal Statistics For
Manufacturing Establishments
Halifax Metropolitan Area
1980-1986

Year	Number of Establ.	Total Empl.	Wages & Salaries ($'000)	Val. of Shpmts Other Rev. ($'000)	Val Added-Total Actvty ($'000)
1980	186	6,741	110,822	1,197,036	253,328
1981	193	6,798	124,806	1,540,558	329,454
1982	200	6,575	133,881	1,593,565	262,315
1983	203	6,518	145,807	1,897,467	373,342
1984	223	7,292	173,830	2,266,244	521,597
1985	226	6,880	166,383	2,251,321	397,746
1986	230	7,521	191,938	1,989,779	573,470

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 31-209.

Litton Systems Canada Ltd., Aerotech Business Park

Construction

The total value of building permits in Halifax, Dartmouth, Bedford and Halifax County in 1990 was $380.3 million. Over the past three years the value of all permits issued was in excess of $1,143 million. Approximately 51 per cent of the 1990 value was related to the provision of 2,897 residential dwelling units. Permits for 8,758 dwelling units have been issued over the past three years.

Chart 7
Building Permits Issued by Type of Construction,
Halifax County, 1989 & 1990

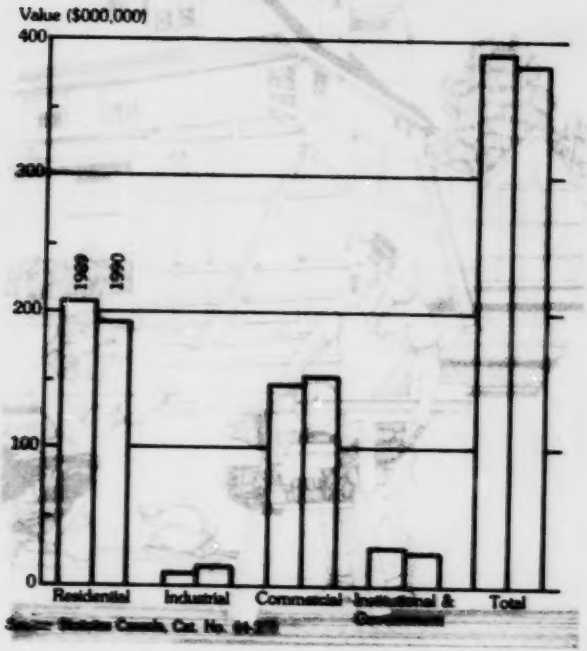


Table 16
Building Permits Issued
Halifax County
1988-1990

Year & Location	Residential Number (units)	Residential Value ($'000)	Indust. ($'000)	Commer. ($'000)	Inst. &Gov't ($'000)	Total ($'000)
1988						
Halifax City	957	66,877	489	39,836	27,602	134,804
Dartmouth City	423	32,915	1,405	43,190	6,733	118,552
Town of Bedford	263	25,628	—	8,223	—	33,851
Halifax Mun.	1,450	89,910	1,148	21,132	6,362	84,243
Total Hfx. Co.	3,093	215,330	3,042	112,381	40,697	371,450
1989						
Halifax City	721	65,395	1,866	64,817	4,271	136,349
Dartmouth City	597	37,292	1,271	57,547	16,286	112,396
Town of Bedford	399	33,994	1,050	13,051	107	48,202
Halifax Mun.	1,051	71,844	2,589	13,701	6,077	94,211
Total Hfx. Co.	2,768	208,525	6,776	149,116	26,741	391,158
1990						
Halifax City	653	48,169	2,595	97,486	8,551	156,801
Dartmouth City	904	44,067	1,380	38,794	7,310	91,551
Town of Bedford	155	18,068	1,102	4,849	264	24,283
Halifax Mun.	1,185	82,153	5,278	13,636	6,598	107,665
Total Hfx. Co.	2,897	192,457	10,355	154,765	22,723	380,300

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 64-203.

Construction activity within the Metro Area at mid 1991 includes numerous commercial, industrial and institutional buildings. Phase II of a $22 million commercial project at Spring Garden Place is nearing completion. A new 320-bed Grace Maternity Hospital, a supply depot at HMC Dockyard and an $11 million renovation to the old Bedford Row post office building (for federal government office use) are expected to be completed in 1992. Projects proposed for mainland Halifax include a $26 million retail-office complex on Barrington Street, a $40 million condo development on Summer Street and a ten-storey hotel on Bedford Row. Negotiations are underway for an 8-phase $10 million alteration to the Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building.

In Dartmouth, a $7.6 million Francophone School was opened in September 1991. Work will be completed in 1992 on an $10.5 million Regional Laboratory for Health and Welfare Canada and a $12 million addition to the Nova Scotia Hospital. A fall 1991 start is planned on a $6 million Inn on Alderney Drive. Construction of a new police station is on schedule. Within the Burnside Industrial Park area a 182-room hotel was recently opened. As well, several industrial, warehouse and office projects are underway in the Park.

Approval has been given for a new $12 million high school in the Cole Harbour area. There is also a possibility that a contemplated $18 million minimum security correctional centre may be designated for the Metro Area.

Restoration, Shubenacadie Canal System

Housing

There were 103,830 occupied dwellings in the Halifax Metropolitan Area in 1986, almost 42 per cent of these were tenant occupied. Of the total, 51.6 per cent were single detached units, 10.8 per cent were in apartment buildings of 5 or more storeys, 1.8 per cent were mobiles and 35.8 per cent were other types of dwellings (duplexes, semis, and apartments in buildings under 5 storeys).

Chart 8

Occupied Dwellings by Type of Structure, Halifax Metropolitan Area, 1986

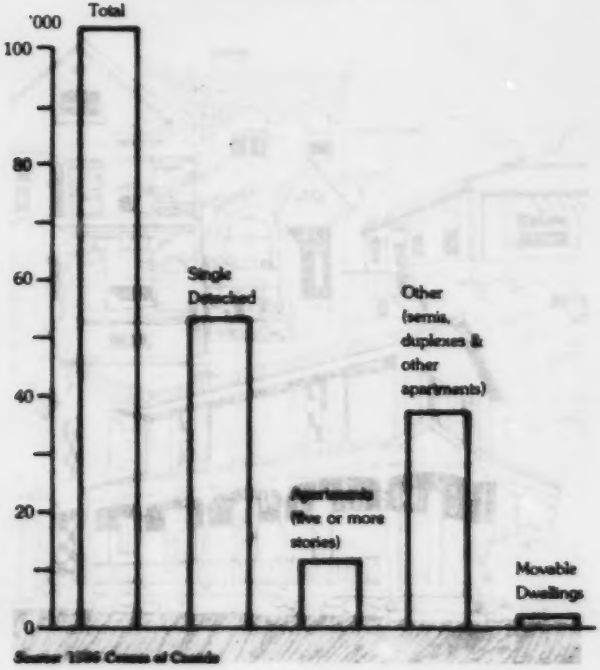


Table 17
Occupied Dwellings by Type and Tenure
Halifax Metropolitan Area
1986

	Halifax City %	Dartmouth City %	Bedford Town %	Portion of Halifax Munic. %	Total Halifax Metro Number	Total Halifax Metro %
Owner-occupied	41.3	50.5	67.3	86.4	60,505	58.3
Tenant-occupied	58.7	49.5	32.7	13.6	43,325	41.7
Total Number	45,095	23,395	2,690	32,650	103,830	100.0
Single detached	33.2	44.8	64.5	80.9	53,615	51.6
Apartment -five or more storeys	20.4	8.3	—	—	11,170	10.8
Moveable dwelling	0.3	0.6	0.2	4.8	1,840	1.8
Other dwelling	46.0	46.2	35.3	14.3	37,205	35.8
Total Number	45,095	23,395	2,690	32,650	103,830	100.0

Source: Census of Canada.

The significant increase in housing starts in the eighties has been mainly attributed to an increase in apartment units. In April 1991 the vacancy rate in apartment structures of six units and over stood at 4.1 per cent for the Metro Area as compared to 4.4 percent in April 1989. Despite the relatively high level of vacancies, housing starts in 1990 and the first half of 1991 remained strong.

At July 1991 Royal LePage Real Estate placed the price of a detached three bedroom bungalow at $125,000 in the Clayton Park area, $132,000 in Halifax West, $95,000 in Halifax North, $190,000 in Halifax South, $119,000 in Bedford, $80,000 in Sackville and in Dartmouth prices ranged from $84,000 in the North end to $95,000 in the Cole Harbour area. Average monthly rental rates at April 90 approximated $400 to $550 for a one bedroom apartment and $500 to $700 for a two bedroom unit. Over the last five years the fastest growing residential areas have been Bedford, Lower Sackville, Cole Harbour and the Rockingham area of Halifax. The increase in apartment vacancy rates over the past three years reflects a greater availability of all housing types within the metro area.

Table 18

Vacancy Rates in Privately Initiated Apartment Structures of Six Units and over Selected Metropolitan Areas, 1985-1991 (%)

	St. John's	Halifax	Saint John	Montreal	Ottawa-Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Edmonton	Vancouver
1985-Apr.	3.7	0.7	4.3	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.9	7.4	2.8
Oct.	2.0	0.6	3.1	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.9	4.4	2.2
1986-Apr.	7.5	2.0	5.1	1.3	2.3	0.3	1.1	4.5	0.9
Oct.	4.9	2.3	4.8	1.8	3.0	0.1	1.6	4.1	0.9
1987-Apr	9.1	3.9	5.4	1.7	3.0	0.1	2.0	5.5	2.3
Oct.	10.1	4.4	4.2	3.6	3.1	0.1	2.8	5.6	1.1
1988-Apr.	10.8	4.7	3.8	3.9	2.9	0.2	3.0	6.8	1.0
Oct.	8.8	4.3	3.5	4.0	2.1	0.2	4.3	4.4	0.4
1989-Apr.	7.7	4.4	4.3	3.8	2.2	0.2	4.6	3.6	0.5
Oct.	5.0	3.3	3.0	4.9	1.7	0.3	6.5	2.1	0.4
1990-Apr.	4.9	4.1	2.3	4.6	2.3	0.7	5.7	2.6	0.9
Oct.	1.6	3.6	3.3	5.9	1.2	0.9	6.4	1.8	0.9
1991-Apr.	5.0	4.1	4.2	5.6	1.9	1.5	5.8	3.5	2.3

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Millwood Housing Development

Transportation

Water

Halifax is one of the world's finest natural harbours, with charted channel depths of 70 feet at low water and an official controlling depth of 60 feet in approach channels. It is an all-weather port, free of ice year round. Facilities at the port include 35 deepwater berths, 5 of which have ro-ro ramps; 15 transit sheds; a grain elevator with five million bushel storage capacity and a loading capacity of 72,000 bushels per hour; repair, towing and bunkering services are readily available.

The Halterm Container Terminal has three gantry cranes and two berths, one of which has a ro-ro ramp, providing intermodal loading facilities for truck and rail. The Fairview Cove Terminal, operated by Cerescorp, is a two berth facility, one of which has a ro-ro ramp, and is served by two gantry cranes. Ten solid container trains a week leave the Port of Halifax. Additional containers are transported by truck.

Table 19
Total Water-Borne Cargo
By Type (Metric Tonnes)
Port of Halifax
1986-1990
('000)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Bulk Cargo:					
Gypsum	2,935	2,999	3,170	3,204	3,220
Oil, crude	4,241	4,737	4,750	4,902	4,956
Oil, refined	3,509	3,811	3,534	3,704	4,107
Grain	514	659	575	499	455
Other	80	151	96	96	89
Total Bulk	11,280	12,358	12,125	12,405	12,827
General Cargo:					
Containerized	2,265	2,792	3,537	3,889	3,909
Other	563	641	573	490	550
Total General	2,827	3,433	4,110	4,379	4,459
Grand Total	14,107	15,791	16,236	16,784	17,287

Source: Halifax Port Corporation.

Total tonnes handled at the port in 1990 were 17.3 million. Bulk cargoes accounted for 12.8 million tonnes while containerized cargoes totalled 3.9 million tonnes and other break bulk cargo 550,000 tonnes.

Autoport in Eastern Passage has become the leading automobile distribution centre in Canada, handling in the order of 119,000 import and domestic vehicles in 1990. Its facilities, which include servicing of vehicles, are used by 24 automobile manufacturers from many parts of the world.

Air

The Halifax International Airport is served by Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International, KLM, Air Nova and Air Atlantic, as well as seasonal charters to southern locations. The airport has two runways of sufficient length to handle the largest jets. Regularly scheduled flights serve Boston, New York, Amsterdam, the United Kingdom, Bermuda and all Canadian centres.

Based on the total deplaned and enplaned passengers, the airport ranked as the sixth busiest in Canada in 1990. Arriving and departing flights in 1989 numbered 66,783. Total cargo handled in the same year was 27.2 million kilograms, an increase of 48 per cent over the 1986 figure.

Table 20
Aviation Statistics[1]
Halifax International Airport
1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total Flights					
Arriving and Departing	30,546	26,416	58,517	66,783	N/A
Total Passengers ('000)					
Enplaned and Deplaned	1,711	1,638	2,338	2,400	2,527
Total Cargo ('000 kg.)					
Loaded and Unloaded	18,361	20,346	22,311	27,151	N/A

[1] -Relating to scheduled international and domestic flights.
P-Preliminary
N/A-Data not available
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 51-005, Cat. 51-004.

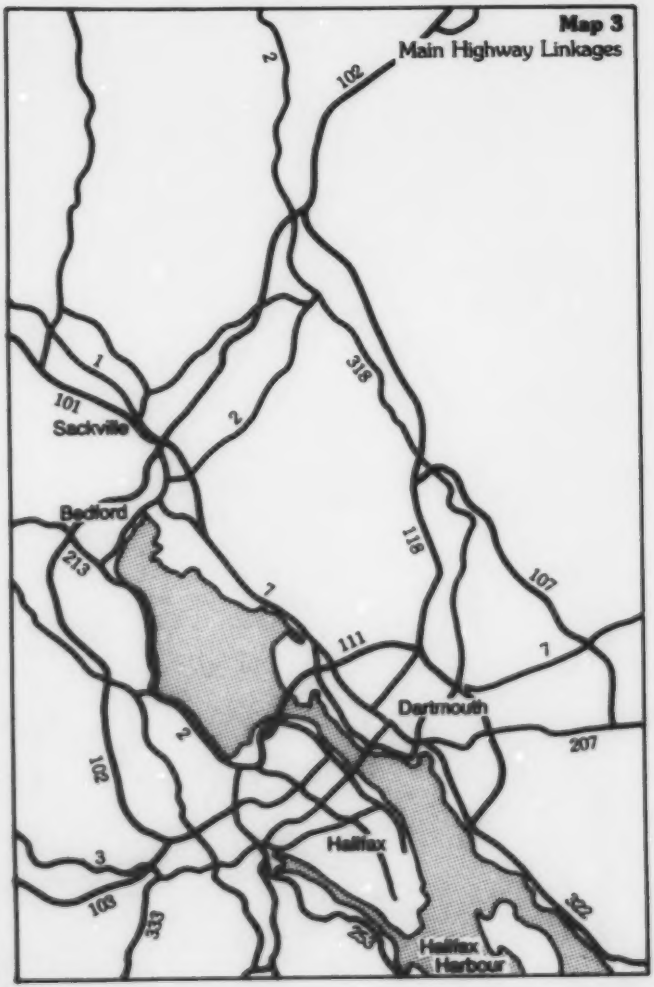
Road

All-weather controlled access highways link the Metro Area with the province's south shore, eastern shore and Annapolis Valley. Routes 118 and 102 provide four-lane divided highway access to the Trans Canada Highway at Truro. Over 20 large general freight carriers are licensed under the Motor Carrier Act and provide daily links to Central Canada and the eastern seaboard of the United States.

Passenger highway transport is provided to provincial centres by Acadian Lines Limited and MacKenzie Bus Line Ltd. while the Metropolitan Transit Commission, operates a fleet of buses throughout the Metro Area. Metro Transit also manages the "Access-a-bus" system which provides transportation for the disabled. Several private operations provide bus service in some of the suburban areas.

Two toll bridges connect the cities of Halifax and Dartmouth. In addition two modern ferry passenger services connect with downtown Halifax, one from downtown Dartmouth and the other from Woodside.

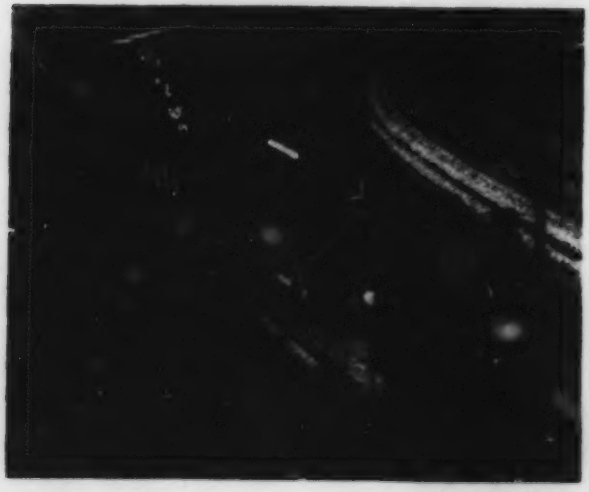
Autoport Facilities


Map 3
Main Highway Linkages
2
102
1
101
Sackville
2
318
Bedford
213
7
118
107
111
7
Dartmouth
207
2
102
3
Halifax
103
333
Halifax
Harbour

Rail

Canadian National Railways (CN) offers freight services on a regular basis on some 800 km (500 mi.) of this system providing intermodal and carload services to the rest of Canada. Daily scheduled services run from Halifax to Truro and Moncton, from Moncton to Sydney and to North Sydney for transhipment to Newfoundland via Marine Atlantic. The Dominion Atlantic Railways (DAR) runs trains between Halifax and Kentville. CN trains travel three times a week from Halifax to Bridgewater and on a "demand" basis between Bridgewater and Liverpool. In the Halifax region, CN also serves a number of the industrial parks and marine facilities.

Via Rail Canada provides a six day week full service transcontinental train between Halifax and Montreal, connecting with services to Toronto and Western Canada. Bus companies provide convenient connections to the Via trains from other areas of the Province.



C.N. Freight Service

Communications

Newspapers published in the Halifax Metro Area include three dailies — "The Chronicle-Herald", "The Mail Star" and "The Daily News". Several magazines are also published in the local area.

Four television stations, CBHT, CJCH, ASN and MITV have studios in the Metro Area, and cablevision is also provided throughout most of the area. There are ten commercial radio stations, seven in Halifax, two in Dartmouth, and one in Bedford, including six FM stations.

Telephone and telecommunication services are provided by Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company Ltd. Telecommunications services are also provided by Canadian National — Canadian Pacific Telecommunications.

Utilities

Electric power is provided by the Nova Scotia Power Corporation which operates a 350,000 kw thermal generating station at Tufts Cove in Dartmouth.

The Pockwock Lake system provides water supplies to the City of Halifax and the Bedford-Sackville area while the City of Dartmouth supply centres on Lake Major. A pipeline links the Halifax and Dartmouth systems via the Angus L. MacDonald bridge.

A regional sanitary landfill operation located near Mount Uniacke, serves Halifax, Dartmouth and Halifax County. Planning is underway on a $195 million project to treat sewage in the Metro Area.

Noutel, Halifax Co.

Trade

Approximately 60 per cent of the wholesale and over 40 per cent of the retail trade for the province is conducted within Metro. Seventeen major shopping centres provide more than 400 thousand square meters of shopping space. Commercial outlets also are concentrated along Barrington Street, Gottingen Street, Quinpool Road and Spring Garden Road in Halifax, and Portland Street in Dartmouth.

Total retail sales in the Metro Area in 1990 are estimated to exceed $2,630.0 million. This represents approximately $8,700 per capita.

Table 21
Retail Trade
Halifax Metropolitan Area
1980-1990

	Total Retail Sales ($'000)	Per Capita $	% of Canadian Total	% of Nova Scotia Total
1980	1,015,800	3,662	1.18	35.8
1981	1,007,000	3,599	1.08	35.8
1982	1,090,200	3,985	1.08	36.1
1983	1,243,300	4,391	1.20	36.2
1984	1,297,000	4,546	1.08	36.3
1985	1,500,000	5,170	1.21	36.4
1986	1,676,500	5,665	1.21	37.7
1987	1,986,700	6,600	1.32	38.6
1988	2,264,500	7,600	1.36	40.4
1990	2,632,800	8,700	1.40	41.3

Source: The Financial Post, Canadian Markets.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

The Halifax Metropolitan Area is the major banking centre within the Altantic Provinces. Chartered banks have 78 branches in the area and trust companies and savings and loan institutions have some 25 branches and head office outlets. Life insurance, general insurance, real estate brokers, management services, stock brokers and other establishments provide a full range of services to business and individuals.

Halifax City Hall

Education

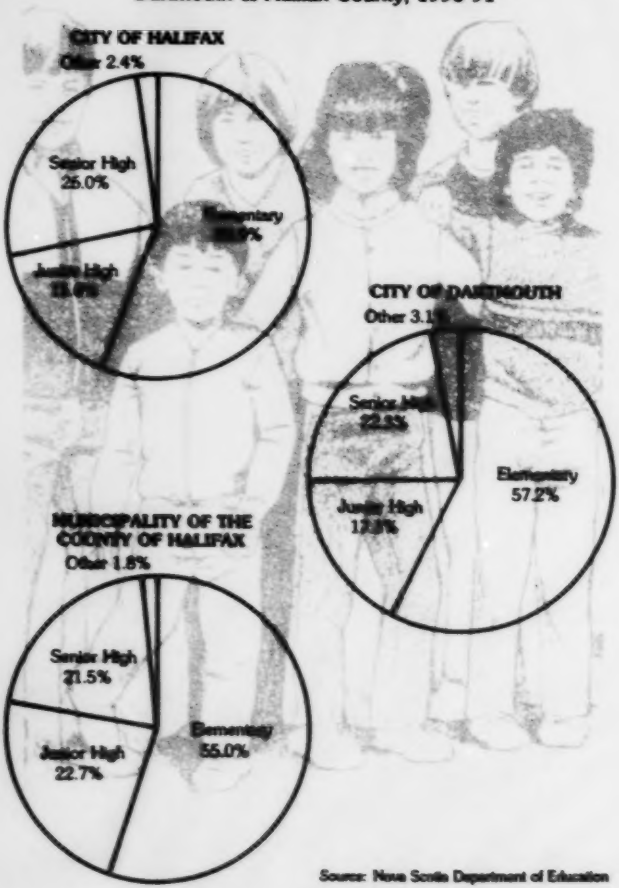
Due to declining births over the past two decades, overall enrolments in elementary, junior high and high schools situated in the two cities, have been declining in recent years, while in areas such as Cole Harbour and Sackville, new schools and classrooms have been added to cope with new residential development.

Table 22
Schools, Teachers and Enrolments
Halifax County
1970-1991

			Enrolment				
	Schools	Teachers	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High	Other[1]	Total
Municipality of the County of Halifax							
1970-71[2]	78	1,056	13,987	4,901	2,421	439	21,748
1975-76[2]	79	1,263	14,288	6,425	3,526	544	24,783
1980-81[2]	80	1,645	15,402	6,396	4,929	750	27,239
1990-91[2]	78	1,762	16,565	6,850	6,472	536	30,123
City of Dartmouth							
1970-71	29	901	11,370	4,410	3,103	335	19,218
1975-76	30	998	8,626	4,748	3,665	212	17,251
1980-81	31	854	6,557	3,346	3,519	198	13,620
1990-91	30	678	6,306	1,907	2,462	345	11,020
City of Halifax							
1970-71	60	1,504	14,823	6,933	5,678	531	27,965
1975-76	47	1,422	10,772	6,055	5,446	282	22,555
1980-81	46	1,320	8,482	4,283	5,068	323	18,156
1990-91	36	909	7,980	2,226	3,711	347	14,266

[1]-Includes business education, auxiliary classes, and special classes — does not include community colleges or trade schools.
[2]-Includes Town of Bedford.
Source: Nova Scotia Department of Education — Directory of Schools in Operation.

Chart 9
Distribution of School Enrollment for Halifax, Dartmouth & Halifax County, 1990-91



Source: Nova Scotia Department of Education

The Halifax Metro Area is the centre of the largest concentration of institutions of post secondary education in the Atlantic Provinces. Students are attracted from other provinces, the United States and many developing countries throughout the world. A total of 19,682 full-time and 5,831 part-time students are enrolled at the universities, vocational schools and technology institutes.

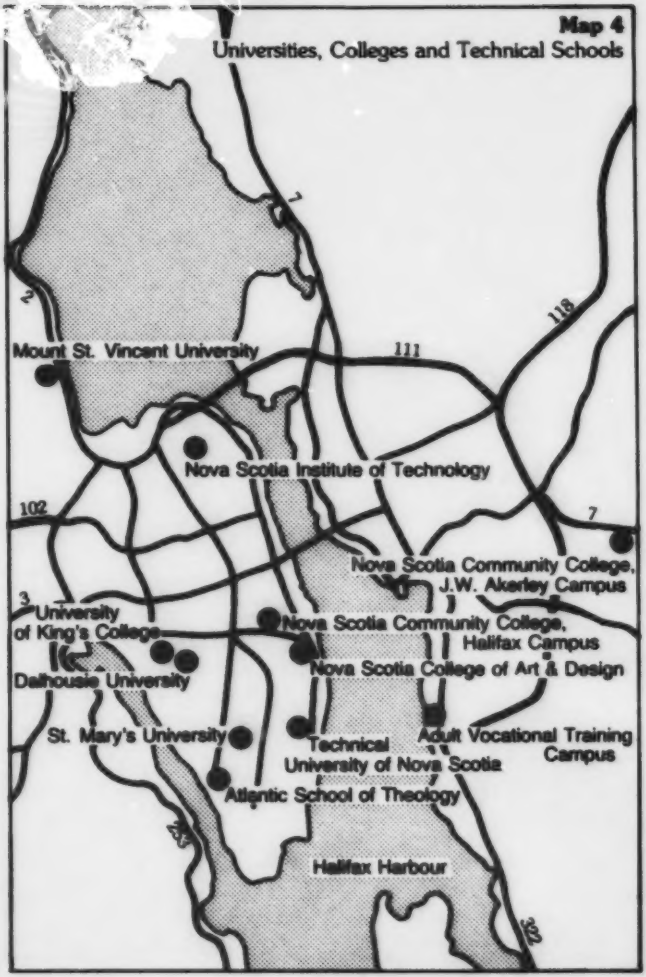
Dalhousie University, with 8,612 full-time and 1,707 part-time students, is the largest in the area, and has professional faculties of law, medicine, dentistry, health sciences and graduate studies, leading to a master's or doctorate degree. Mount Saint Vincent University and the University of Kings College are all associated with Dalhousie University.

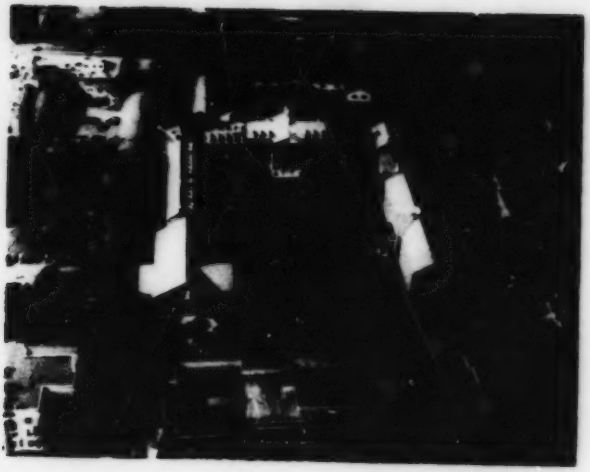
At Saint Mary's University and Mount Saint Vincent, pre-professional courses may be taken, leading to the professional courses at Dalhousie. Saint Mary's also has a graduate school, giving master's degrees in education, history, philosophy, astronomy and business administration.

Table 23
Enrolment of Universities, Colleges and Technical Schools
Halifax Metropolitan Area
1988-1990

	Enrolment*	
	Full-Time	**Part-Time**
Atlantic School of Theology	73	55
Dalhousie University	8,612	1,707
Mount Saint Vincent University	2,121	1,399
Nova Scotia College of Art & Design	487	50
Technical University of Nova Scotia	1,038	103
Saint Mary's University	4,293	2,505
University of King's College	713	12
Institute of Technology	622	–
Adult Vocational Training Campus, Dartmouth	232	–
I.W. Akerley Campus	962	–
Halifax Campus	529	–

*Full and part-time.
Source: Nova Scotia Department of Education.


Map 4
Universities, Colleges and Technical Schools
Mount St. Vincent University
Nova Scotia Institute of Technology
Nova Scotia Community College, J.W. Akerley Campus
University of King's College
Nova Scotia Community College, Halifax Campus
Dalhousie University
Nova Scotia College of Art & Design
St. Mary's University
Technical University of Nova Scotia
Adult Vocational Training Campus
Atlantic School of Theology
Halifax Harbour
102
111
118
7
3
2
253
333



King's College Facilities

At the Technical University of Nova Scotia, degrees in several branches of engineering are granted, after a three-year course, preceded by a two-year engineering science program at an associated university. A four-year course in architecture is also offered, following two years at a recognized university. The University also has a school of graduate studies leading to master's degrees in engineering and architecture and a doctorate degree in engineering.

At the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design, courses are given leading to a degree or diploma in fine art, design or art education. A master of arts in art education is offered for experienced elementary and secondary school teachers of art and art supervisors.

The ecumenical Atlantic School of Theology offers a bachelor degree in theology and master's degrees in divinity, theological studies and theology.

Health and Social Services

Medical facilities within the Metro Area serve not only Halifax County but act as referral centres for all parts of the province. Eight hospitals provide over 2,500 beds and bassinets, including three general hospitals, a psychiatric facility, a maternity hospital, a children's hospital, a rehabilitation centre and a military facility.

Medical research is carried out in the modern laboratories of the Sir Charles Tupper Building of Dalhousie University Medical School, in the hospitals and the Nova Scotia Pathology Institute. A $12 million expansion of the Nova Scotia Hospital is scheduled for completion in mid 1992. A new 320 bed Grace Maternity Hospital will be completed in 1992 and a 550 bed Halifax Infirmary is being planned as part of the Camp Hill Medical Centre.

The area is served with 15 privately or publicly owned nursing homes for the aged, providing space for 1,900 persons. Senior citizens housing projects are located throughout the Metro Area, providing subsidized accommodation in separate living quarters. Ten homes for the mentally handicapped and eight for the retarded provide accommodation for 656 persons while five homes for disturbed children have facilities for 33 persons.

Social services are provided by the provincial Department of Community Services and the four municipalities through their respective public welfare programs.

N.S. Hospital

Table 24
Hospitals, By Type and Bed Capacity
Halifax Metropolitan Area
1990

Location and Name	Type of Hospital	Capacity	
		Beds & Cribs	Bassinets
Dartmouth			
Dartmouth General Hospital	General	149	–
Nova Scotia Hospital	Psychiatric	373	–
Halifax			
Camp Hill Medical Centre (incl. Halifax Infirmary)	General	751	–
Canadian Forces Hospital (D.N.D.)	Military	100	–
Grace Maternity Hospital	Maternity	126	126
Izaak Walton Killam Hospital for Children	Pediatric	235	–
Nova Scotia Rehabilitation Centre	Rehabilitation	52	–
Victoria General Hospital	General	806	–

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 83-003.

Victoria General Hospital

Recreation and Entertainment

Halifax is the home of Neptune Theatre, a professional repertory theatre, and is the headquarters of Symphony Nova Scotia. The Halifax Metro Centre is home to the Citadels of the American Hockey League, the Windjammers of the World Basketball League and also hosts a variety of other sports and entertainment events. The Clippers of the Canadian Soccer League play at Beazley Field in Dartmouth. The Rebecca Cohn auditorium of the Dalhousie Arts Centre is the setting for numerous musical and theatrical performances. The Dartmouth Sportsplex in Central Dartmouth provides an arena for sports and entertainment and a facility to accommodate the Atlantic Winter Fair is located on the Prospect Road, to the west of Halifax.

Canoeing near Grand Lake

Lobster Boil on the Beach

Museums within the area include the Halifax Citadel, the Nova Scotia Museum, the Dartmouth Heritage Museum, the Quaker Whaler's House, the Maritime Command Museum and the Maritime Museum. Both public and private art galleries are abundant and several craft exhibits and sales are held each year. A provincial art gallery is located in a restored historical building in downtown Halifax.

A popular recreation activity in the area is yachting and boating. Dartmouth is proud of its title of "City of the Lakes" and its long history of canoeing activities. In Halifax, the North-west Arm provides a natural haven for water sports. Facilities are available for most other sporting enthusiasts, including golf, tennis, skating, swimming, bowling, curling, auto racing, etc.

The night life of the twin cities offers a variety of live entertainment at more than two dozen establishments. These run the gauntlet from rock to jazz, country music and cabaret. Fine seafood is one of the specialties offered at local restaurants.

Business Services

The following table provides a count of some of the more important services available to the business community in the Metro Area. In addition to the 58 legal firms, there are at least twice this number of lawyers in individual practice. A variety of other types of engineering services are also available, in addition to consulting engineers. The entire business services field is highly developed due to the concentration of regional head offices and government offices in the area. In several fields, notably those related to the fishery and oceans, several engineering and business consultants have established reputations in the national and international marketplace.

Table 25
Number of Business Service Establishments
by Type, Halifax Metropolitan Area
1991

Accounting Firms	24
Advertising agencies and counsellors	52
Architects	46
Collection agencies	14
Consulting engineers	98
Customs house brokers	9
Data processing consultants	25
Data processing service	14
Employment agencies	30
Legal firms (numerous lawyers in individual practice)	58
Secretarial services	22
Security services	21
Stock and bond brokers	13
Telephone answering services	16
TOTAL	442

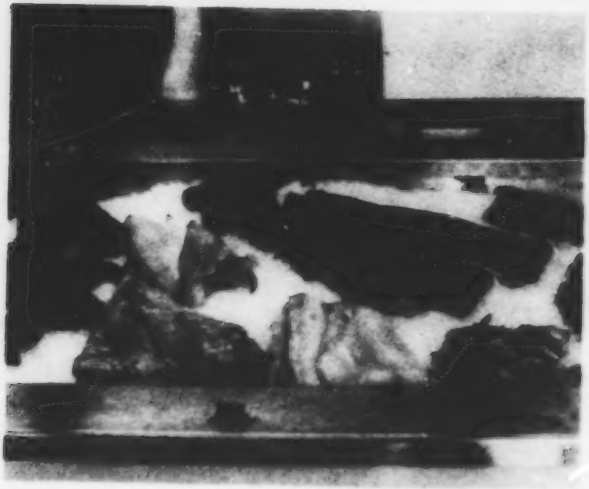
Source: Department of Industry, Trade and Technology Staff Survey.

Accommodation and Food Services

The Halifax Metropolitan Area has an excellent range of modern and traditional hotel, motel and guest home accommodations. These include approximately 3,000 hotel and guest house rooms and 1,200 motel units. Conventions represent an important component of the local economy and have been exhibiting substantial growth in recent years. The Halifax Metro Centre and World Trade Centre attract a wide variety of exhibitions and conventions to the Metro Area.

There are seven campgrounds and overnight trailer parks within the Metro Area, offering 448 serviced and 529 unserviced sites.

Restaurants, beverage rooms and lounges abound in the area. Many restaurants specialize in local dishes, primarily seafood. Several have capitalized on unique settings and decor within historic buildings.



Seafood at a Local Food Show

Municipal Government

Municipal affairs within the Halifax Metropolitan Area are administered by four separate governments. The jurisdictions of the City of Halifax, the City of Dartmouth and the Town of Bedford lie entirely within the area, and the remaining portion is part of the Municipality of the County of Halifax.

Halifax City, incorporated in 1841, covers 79.2 square kilometers of land, and is divided into 12 wards, each represented by two councillors.

Dartmouth City, incorporated in 1961, covers 58.6 square kilometers of land, and is divided into seven wards, each represented by two councillors.

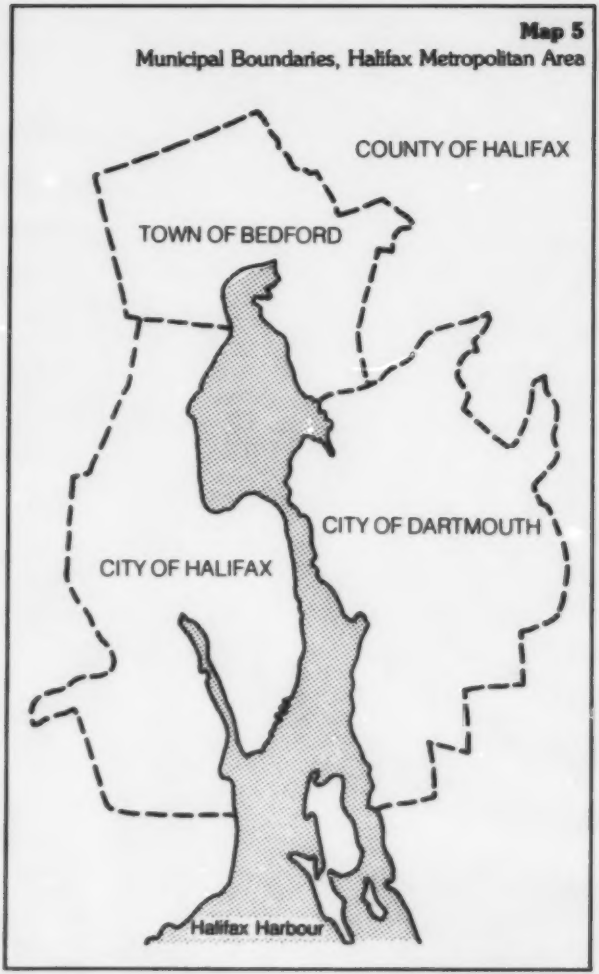
The Town of Bedford, formally part of the Municipality of the County of Halifax, was incorporated on July 1, 1980. It covers 38.9 square kilometers and is represented by six councillors at large.

A total of 25 councillors are elected to Halifax County Council.

Table 26
Officials of the Four Municipalities
in the Halifax Metropolitan Area
1991

City of Halifax	Mayor: Mrs. Moira Ducharme City Manager: Mr. Donald Murphy City Clerk: Mr. Edward Kerr
City of Dartmouth	Mayor: Dr. John Savage City Administrator: Mr. John Burke City Clerk: Mr. Bruce Smith
Town of Bedford	Mayor: Mr. Peter Kelly Chief Administrative Officer: Mr. Dan English
County of Halifax	Warden: Mr. L. Lichter Municipal Clerk: Mr. Jerry Kelly

Map 5
Municipal Boundaries, Halifax Metropolitan Area



Halifax Waterfront

Table 27
Halifax City
Assessment and Mill Rates
1981-1991

Year	Taxable Assessment ($'000,000)	Tax Rates per $100 of Assessment		
		Residential ($)	Business	
			Realty ($)	Occupancy ($)
1978	1,614.8	1.86	5.88	5.78
1979	1,677.1	1.99	6.16	6.08
1980	1,768.7	2.07	6.19	6.09
1981	2,598.2	1.65	3.91	3.82
1982	2,633.2	1.78	4.17	4.08
1983	2,663.4	1.87	4.38	4.30
1984	3,439.2	1.54	3.61	3.54
1985	3,528.8	1.59	3.74	3.68
1986	3,634.4	1.67	3.91	3.85
1987	4,973.7	1.23	3.30	3.25
1988	5,057.2	1.28	3.41	3.36
1989	5,106.9	1.37	3.67	3.62
1990	5,836.9	1.34	3.46	3.41
1991	5,810.9	1.40	3.63	3.58

Notes-1) Total taxable assessment given does not include residential, commercial or resource property owned by federal, provincial or municipal governments or owned by owners exempt by statute.

2) Major reassessments are reflected in the total taxable assessments for 1984, 1987 and 1990.

Source: Nova Scotia Department of Municipal Affairs, Assessment Division.

Table 28
Dartmouth City
Assessment and Mill Rates
1981-1991

Year	Total Taxable Assessment ($'000,000)	Tax Rates per $100 of Assessment	
		Residential ($)	Business ($)
1978	962.5	1.79	3.50
1979	977.6	1.89	3.50
1980	1,003.2	2.02	3.84
1981	1,257.5	1.84	3.49
1982	1,308.0	1.95	3.70
1983	1,344.9	1.95	3.70
1984	1,741.1	1.60	3.20
1985	1,838.9	1.60	3.20
1986	1,956.0	1.67	3.33
1987	2,511.8	1.38	3.03
1988	2,625.7	1.44	3.15
1989	2,678.2	1.50	3.28
1990	3,142.5	1.41	3.04
1991	3,156.8	1.50	3.29

Notes-1) Total taxable assessment given does not include residential, commercial or resource property owned by federal, provincial or municipal governments or owned by owners exempt by statute.
2) Major reassessments are reflected in the total taxable assessments for 1984, 1987 and 1990.

Source: Nova Scotia Department of Municipal Affairs, Assessment Division.

Dartmouth Apartment Complex

Table 29
Town of Bedford
Assessment and Mill Rates
1981-1991

Year	Total Taxable Assessment ($'000,000)	Tax Rates per $100 of Assessment	
		Residential ($)	Business ($)
1980		.83	1.38
1981	164.9	1.47	2.34
1982	168.7	1.53	2.46
1983	179.0	1.61	2.55
1984	225.9	1.43	2.34
1985	244.1	1.51	2.47
1986	259.8	1.64	2.70
1987	368.7	1.26	2.46
1988	407.0	1.31	2.58
1989	462.8	1.39	2.76
1990	573.5	1.28	2.55
1991	608.8	1.37	2.72

Notes-1) Assessment and mill rates for 1980 are for last half of year.
2) Total taxable assessment given does not include residential, commercial or resource property owned by federal, provincial or municipal governments or owned by owners exempt by statute.
3) Major reassessments are reflected in the total taxable assessments for 1984, 1987 and 1990.

Source: Nova Scotia Department of Municipal Affairs, Assessment Division.

Aerial of Bedford Area

Farmer's Dairy Plant Hammonds Plains

Table 30

Municipality of the County of Halifax
Assessment and Mill Rates
1981-1991

Year	Total Taxable Assessment ($'000,000)	Tax Rates per $100 of Assessment	
		Residential ($)	Business ($)
1978	928.1	.99	1.75
1979	991.2	.99	1.80
1980	1,049.4	1.04	1.89
1981	1,329.6	.82	1.53
1982	1,348.6	.82	1.53
1983	1,377.4	.87	1.62
1984	1,801.7	.73	1.50
1985	1,852.5	.79	1.63
1986	1,980.8	.83	1.70
1987	2,843.8	.61	1.45
1988	2,992.2	.64	1.62
1989	3,166.4	.73	1.90
1990	3,631.5	.73	1.95
1991	3,735.0	.78	2.07

Notes-1) Total taxable assessment given does not include residential, commercial or resource property owned by federal, provincial or municipal governments or owned by owners exempt by statute.

2) Major reassessments are reflected in the total taxable assessments for 1984, 1987 and 1990.

Source: Nova Scotia Department of Municipal Affairs, Assessment Division.

Industrial Parks

Within the Halifax Metropolitan Area twelve parks have been developed specifically to accommodate industrial plants. Three of these are located in Dartmouth, three in Bedford, two in Halifax City and four in Halifax County. All are served with power, water and sewer.

Aerotech Business Park, Halifax County

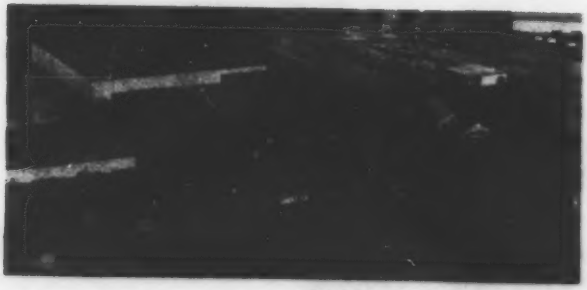
The total site of this park comprises 1,825 acres adjacent to route 102 at the Halifax International Airport. Almost 300 acres of serviced land is presently available. The park was specifically designed to attract high-technology and aerospace-related industries and has already secured Pratt and Whitney and Litton Systems as major clients.

Atlantic Acres Industrial Park, Hammonds Plains

This 120 acre industrial park is owned by Industrial Estates Limited. It is located on highway 213, about one mile from highway 102. Approximately 84 acres of the site is presently occupied.

Bayers Lake Industrial Park, Halifax

This 500 acre site at the juncture of highways 102, 103 and 101 has 200 acres serviced, of which over 40 are occupied. It is owned by the Halifax Industrial Commission. Volvo Canada is a major client in the park.



NSLC Head Office, Bayer's Lake

Bedford Industrial Park, Bedford

Industrial Estates Limited owns this 113 acre industrial park in Bedford, one mile from all-weather highway 102. One hundred acres are presently occupied.

Burnside Industrial Park, Dartmouth

This 1,800 acre park is situated at the juncture of highways 7 and 111. Approximately a thousand acres are presently occupied or sold and an additional 100 acres are serviced and available for sale.

City of Lakes Business Park, Dartmouth

This recently developed park is situated adjacent to the Burnside Industrial Park. Total acreage is 500 with approximately 100 acres already occupied.

Burnside Industrial Park

Map 6
Industrial Parks Locations
Aerotech Business Park
Sackville Business Park
Bedford Industrial Park
Burnside Industrial Park
City of Lakes Industrial Park
Dartmouth
Woodside Ocean Industrial Park
Eastern Shore Industrial Park
Lower Sackville Industrial Park
Hammonds Plains Industrial Park
Atlantic Acres Industrial Park
Bedford
Lakeside Industrial Park
Bayers Lake Industrial Park
Ragged Lake Industrial Park
Halifax
Halifax Harbour
1
101
2
102
3
103
7
107

Eastern Shore Industrial Park, East Chezzetcook

This park is located 25 miles from Halifax and situated one mile from highway 7. Total area is 126 acres with 3 acres occupied and an additional 60 acres partially serviced. The park is owned by Industrial Estates Limited.

Hammonds Plains Road Industrial Park, Hammonds Plains

Bedford Village Properties Limited owns this 500 acre site, one mile from route 102. Servicing of sewer and water has not been completed and only four acres are now occupied.

Lakeside Industrial Park, Halifax County

The usable industrial acreage on the site is 85, with full occupancy. The park fronts on highway 3 and is two miles from routes 102 and 103. It is owned and operated by the Halifax County Industrial Commission.

Ragged Lake Research and Business Park

Owned and administered by the Halifax Industrial Commission, this 1,200 acre park has 30 acres serviced. Ragged Lake is intended to house pilot plants, prototype production accommodations, laboratories, offices, technical, research and development services and testing. For business, Ragged Lake is designed for engineering, office services, general office, executive and head offices of a wide variety of operations. The park is located near the junction of highways 102 and 103.

Sackville Business Park, Lower Sackville

This park is owned by Industrial Estates Limited and is adjacent to highways 101 and 102. Usable acreage is 195 with 20 acres occupied and 29 acres serviced and available.

Woodside Ocean Industrial Park, Dartmouth

This 340 acre park is owned by Industrial Estates Limited, a crown corporation of the Province of Nova Scotia. Approximately 100 acres of serviced land is available. The site is adjacent to the Circumferential Highway, number 111.

Research Facilities

There are several research establishments located in the Halifax Metropolitan Area with programs oriented towards industrial applications.

(1) **The Atlantic Industrial Research Institute** is a self-supporting research institution located on the campus of the Technical University of Nova Scotia. The aims of the Institute are to encourage, coordinate, direct, and administer programs and contracts of engineering and industrial research for public and private industry in the Atlantic Provinces. Contract research is undertaken by the Institute on a wide variety of engineering or architectural projects.

(2) **The Bedford Institute of Oceanography (BIO)** was founded in 1962 as Canada's first federal research centre devoted to the field of oceanography. A wide range of research and survey activity is undertaken by the scientists, technicians, and other specialists of BIO. Eastern Arctic and Atlantic waters off Canada's coasts are the principal working areas for the BIO fleet, but many have ventured further afield.

Bedford Institute of Oceanography

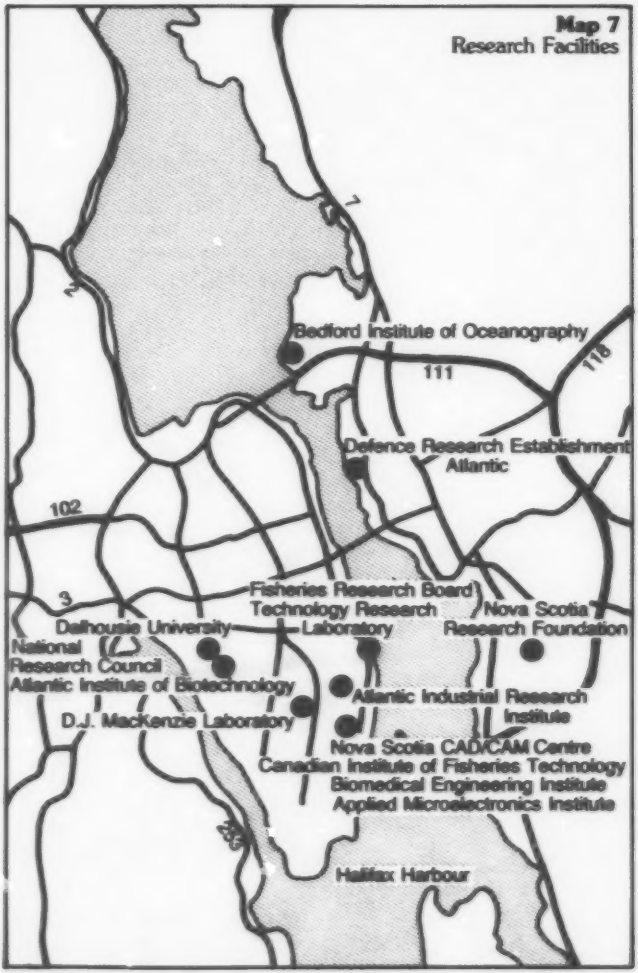
The several components of the Bedford Institute share a common mission to contribute to the knowledge and understanding of the marine environment and its resources, principally off Canada's Atlantic seaboard and in eastern Canada's Arctic. The scientific scope of the Institute's research has grown to embrace physical, chemical, geological, and geophysical studies of the oceans, as well as biological and fisheries studies. The marine survey role covers both navigational charting and natural resource mapping. In terms of both the size and scope of its programs, the Bedford Institute of Oceanography ranks as one of the major oceanographic research institutes in the world.

(3) **Dalhousie University** in Halifax is well-equipped for research in the medical, natural and physical sciences. While research at Dalhousie encompasses a very broad spectrum of disciplines.

The University also has major strengths in ocean-related studies, ranging from the law and politics of the sea to oyster farming. Through the Ocean Studies Program, expertise is available to the private and public sector who require specific studies and/or research into commercial, legal, and environemtnal aspects of marine affairs and offshore activity.

The Department of Oceanography has capabilities for conducting oceanographic field work and analysis, testing of special oceanographic gear, and undertaking limnological and technical projects. All of this is backed-up with a unique resource—one of the most up-to-date seawater research facilities in North America. The Department of Biology is well equipped with aquarium rooms and constant environment growth chambers. These marine science facilities are ideally suited to the fishery whether it's squid, oysters, or lobster. The department also trains students in marine biology. There is also valuable expertise in the areas of marine transportation, environmental impact assessment, and resource economics.

(4) **The Defence Research Establishment Atlantic**, in Dartmouth, carries out marine research, particularly on accoustical problems. A number of special facilities for underwater acoustics are available at this establishment.


Map 7
Research Facilities
7
2
Bedford Institute of Oceanography
111
118
Defence Research Establishment
Atlantic
102
3
Fisheries Research Board
Technology Research
Laboratory
Nova Scotia
Research Foundation
Dalhousie University
National
Research Council
Atlantic Institute of Biotechnology
D.J. MacKenzie Laboratory
Atlantic Industrial Research
Institute
Nova Scotia CAD/CAM Centre
Canadian Institute of Fisheries Technology
Biomedical Engineering Institute
Applied Microelectronics Institute
Halifax Harbour

(5) **The Nova Scotia Research Foundation** was established in 1946 by the Province of Nova Scotia to "assist in the economic development of Nova Scotia by promoting, stimulating, and encouraging the effective utilization of science and technology by industry and government."

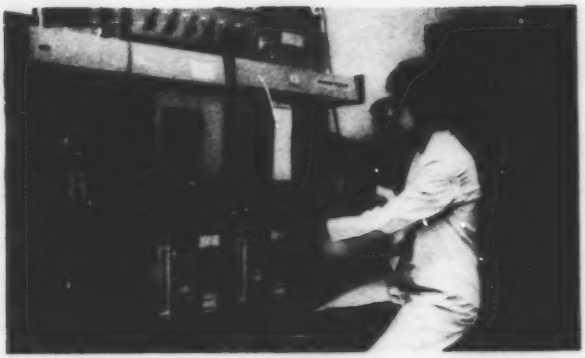
Three operating divisions — Applied Science, Industry Services, and Product Development — carry out approximately 4,000 assignments each year. The electronic and mechanical engineering design and manufacturing skills of the Product Development Division are used to support and encourage the development of specialized industrial hardware suitable for manufacturing in Nova Scotia and competitive in world markets.

Projects range from providing information to helping a company solve an immediate technical problem to carrying out substantial research and development projects related to new industrial opportunities. The Corporation's activities can be grouped into two approximately equal parts—assisting industry in the solution of today's technical problems and development of new products/processes in response to tomorrow's opportunities. While the Corporation uses its capabilities to serve all sectors of Nova Scotia's economy, particular emphasis is placed on technological support for the secondary manufacturing industry. The Corporation continues to emphasize the potential for ocean industry development in Nova Scotia.

(6) **The Fisheries Research Board Technology Research Laboratory** in Halifax has as its main fields of interest marine biochemistry, food technology, fish physiology and pathology and radiation studies.

(7) **The National Research Council Atlantic Research Laboratory**, is located on the Dalhousie University campus. The research program is distributed among five sections: Analytical Methods and Services; Biological Chemistry; Industrial Materials and Processes; Marine Biosciences; and Microbiology. In addition, work is carried out in the field of new industrial materials, particularly advanced structural ceramics.

(8) **The D.J. MacKenzie Laboratory of the Victoria General Hospital** located in Halifax, has the equipment and facilities for advanced research in microbiology, pathology and virology.



Nova Scotia Research Foundation

(9) **Nova Scotia CAD/CAM Centre at the Technical University of Nova Scotia (TUNS)** in Halifax has played a leading role in stimulating co-operation between TUNS, other universities, industry and federal and provincial agencies concerned with the use of computers in design and manufacturing. The Centre engages in five broad areas of activity to deliver this technology to industry: — 1) promotion of CAD/CAM applications, 2) hands-on demonstration and instruction, 3) pay-as-use service, 4) research and development and 5)information dissemination.

(10) **The Applied Microelectronics Institute** is a centre of excellence, bringing together a major portion of the microelectronics research and development efforts of the Technical University of Nova Scotia, Dalhousie University, and the Nova Scotia Research Foundation Corporation.

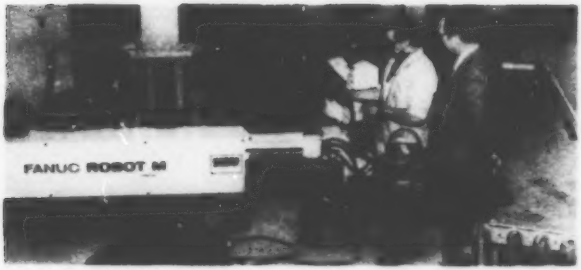
Technical activities of the Institute are carried out in two broad areas — Industrial Projects and Research. Technical support for these activities is provided by the Engineering group and by two main facilities — a Computer Centre and a Computer-Aided Design System supporting printed circuit board manufacturing technology and integrated circuit design.

(11) The Canadian Institute of Fisheries Technology of the Technical University of Nova Scotia is a specialized resource centre for graduate education and research in fish process engineering and seafood science. It also provides R & D services on a cost recovery basis to industry, and to various governmental and international agencies.

(12) The Biomedical Engineering Institute was established jointly by the Technical University of Nova Scotia and Dalhousie University in late 1984.

The objectives of the Institute are: 1) To use the collective academic resources of the two universities to offer in-depth education in Biomedical Engineering at the masters and doctorate degree level. 2) To act as a catalyst in promoting interdisciplinary and collaborative research between researchers in engineering, clinical medicine, basic medical science, physics, and mathematics. 3) To promote the growth of local industry to develop, manufacture, and market the medical devices and instrumentation which are products of the biomedical research laboratories at the two universities.

(13) The Atlantic Institute of Biotechnology works with biological and biotech businesses in facilitating the planning, acquisition and management of technological change. The Institute maintains wide contacts with research and development capability and programs and provides services in intellectual property application, management, and exploitation.



NSIT Facilities